

FOR PRESIDENT
LEWIS CASS,
of Michigan.FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM O. BUTLER,
of Kentucky.FOR ELECTORS,
JOHN S. ROANE, of Crawford,
JOHN MARTIN, of Independence,
JAMES YELL, of Jefferson.GREAT INDEMNITIES FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS
at 50 per annum in advance.

In order that the Banner may increase its already extensive circulation, we have determined to reduce the subscription price for the new volume, commencing with this number.

A remittance of FIVE DOLLARS, in advance, by mail, or otherwise, will entitle one subscriber to the paper for two years; or two subscribers, one year. This applies to those paying in advance, but not to others. These dollars will, in all cases, be emanded in full at the time of subscription.

To Agents.—Our agents throughout the State are authorized to receive, for two years subscription from one subscriber, FIVE DOLLARS, in advance; or from two subscribers, five dollars, for one year.

The indulgence of the Editor has kept our paper back beyond our usual hour; this will also account for our pausing, without notice, the Gazette and other small fry.

The "JEFFERSONIAN."

This is the democratic title of a democratic newspaper to be published at the town of Pine Bluff, the prospectus of which may be seen on the next page of our paper. We understand that L. B. LUCKIE, Esq., will have charge of the editorial department, a gentleman by education, political information, and position with his party, eminently qualified for the task. We wish the undertaking all success, but the effort must not expect to reach it "through paths of flowers."

A blank prospectus is before us, to which we solicit the names and support of our democratic friends throughout the State.

The Arkansas Almanac.

This annual, for the year 1849, is now in course of publication at this office, one half of it being now in type, and might now have been ready for delivery but for the delay of the paper ordered on which to print it. It is hoped still that the paper may reach here in time to get it out by the middle of the next month, and we trust that all our citizens will have disposition enough to encourage home enterprise, patiently to await its appearance. We feel assured it will contain useful matter enough to meet their fullest expectations.

The Democrat complains that we should have said it might get its friends into "trouble and pecuniary difficulty" who relied upon its statement of Major Borland's prospects.

We take it back. We can find no one who will re-lie or risk a dollar upon what Woodruff's paper contains.

THE PREDICTION.

The Democrat pretends to count a majority for Maj. Borland in the Legislature over Col. Sevier, for Senator. We asked him last week, as he was so confident upon the subject, to tell us who formed the majority, to give us upon paper something by which to judge of the correctness of his "prediction." But like the boy who behaved badly—he has not a word to say in reply, and for the very good reason, that in less than a week, should he make a showing we could prove him guilty of TWENTY falsehoods.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The bob-tail whigs and the "long eared" squad at the Democrat office, between whom there is a warm alliance for the purpose of depriving Col. Sevier of the votes of this county, continue their exertions to get up instructions. It is found to be an uphill business, but they improve every day in the mode of getting names. When a genuine signature is obtained he signs the list for his neighborhood, or the bob-tail who carries the paper does it for him. This mode of proceeding, taken together with the names of persons who live out of the county, and others who signed we are informed under a misrepresentation of facts, will be no doubt accomplish in time a majority—but a majority of whom? Let the member who intends to regard them satisfy himself.

The Cause of Opposition.

One of the pretended reasons given by Woodruff's paper for its opposition to Col. Sevier, is the number of years for which he has represented the State as Senator; not that he has failed in his duties to his constituents, not that his fame and services have failed to pay back the honor the State has done him, but that from the period beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, "the people have chosen him to represent them in the legislative halls of the country. From the councils of Arkansas when a territory, he has gradually won his way to the distinguished position he now enjoys, one of the founders of her State government and the projector of the magnificent grants which have been bestowed upon her by Congress. That time and influence which the Democrat so deprecates, only could have procured the benefits which have been heapd upon him, and to that experience and influence must we chiefly look in future when seeking favors from the general government. The editor of the "Democrat" is not ignorant of this truth, and such a cause for opposition as he now gives, is only a humbugging pretence.

For twenty or twenty one years, the editor of the Gazette, when it was the organ of the democracy was a friend and ardent supporter of Col. Sevier, but because he would not use his influence with the legislature for the relief of Woodruff in his delinquency to the State, the same editor now with another paper under his control, turns his whole batteries against Col. Sevier, and employs the most contemptible means to effect his defeat. It is a happy thing that the people should not be hood-winked by the country and the "Democrat," even of a press professing to be devoted to their interests.

In the trial of O. L. White, as necessary to the killing of one, took place at the Saline circuit court last week. The jury did not return a verdict until after the hour appointed for adjournment by the court, and it was not received. Hester, who was committed as principal in the crime, has removed his trial to this county; but his presence was brought to this place, and lodged in the jail.

Capt. A. M. Wood.

We are pleased to see, that this officer has been promoted by the President to the rank of Major, for his gallant conduct in Mexico.

PLAINER WORDS.

"The Banner, the pretended organ of the whole party has maintained a consistent infidelity in relation to every movement he (Major Borland) has made, while its columns have been filled by the most insidious flattery of those whose cause it has been directed to oppose." Woodruff's paper.

How utterly false this charge in relation to our treatment of Major Borland, is the public already know, and have stamped it, to use Col. Benton's expression with "that emphatic monosyllable formed of three letters." We have said over and over, and so we have told Major Borland, that our personal preference was for Col. Sevier, and it was our earnest desire that he should again be elected Senator, but that, so far as the Banner was concerned, it should not be used or abused in the detection of other democrats, any or all of whom had the right, and might choose to oppose his re-election. This rule we have steadily adhered to, and we defy any of the "long eared" squad belonging to the Democrat office to prove another policy, the fate of the Democrat was before us, and we were warned against it by the humiliating and mortifying position in which he has so often placed himself, and the condemnation, which followed his attempts to dictate to the party, and ride down every democrat who would not bow to him.

On the contrary, it has ever been our greatest desire to award merit where it was due, and to sustain prominent democrats in their efforts before the people. In this, we have an advantage of this mannered concern, of which our friends throughout the State proudly and honestly boast. While he is engaged in the gratification of venting his mean, little, vindictive spite towards men, we are building, to the best of our ability for those whom we believe can do our cause most service. While professing to issue a democratic paper, you can find in Woodruff's columns no advocacy of the great principles which govern the republicans party, no maintenance of the claims of Cass and Butler. Every thing like a support of democracy is lost in the attempt to carry out his well known brag that he could put down any man in the State who opposed him and his peculiar interests. It seems that Col. Sevier has dated, in some political matters, to differ from the ancient and all powerful editor, and in consequence of it he has sworn to sacrifice him.—(we suppose as he did Drew and Johnson.) To achieve this, he has lost sight of the great political questions of the day, of his former relations towards men and toward one great object, that of breaking down Col. Sevier, he panders to the ambitious views of those who have denounced him through the press and upon the streets as corrupt, unprincipled, and perjured. This is a small matter to him while Col. Sevier refuses to bid his schemes; like the pole oak in the woods, he is ready to cling to the tree that offers the best support for the present, however frail and inconstant it may prove in the future. As for our having been "directed to expose the cause of Col. Sevier, or any other man, or having been dictated to in relation to the part we have taken, the editor knows it to be false, and knew at the time he made the insinuation that it was as vile a calumny as ever was given utterance to. It is very well understood that by the use of such unscrupulous tactics it is intended that the influence of the Banner should be in some degree weakened abroad; but in this the "neutral" editor has entirely failed. We have abundant evidence from many portions of the State that the democracy regard him with suspicion, and look to the Banner as the organ of the party.

OUR COURT.

Under this head, the last Democrat gives us a half column, with which to sustain misrepresentations of like character, published the week before. If an assertion that Major Borland would be elected over Col. Sevier, would effect that object, there would be no doubt of it. It would have been equally as certain three months ago, by the same rule. The Democrat was as unscrupulous then in assertion as now, and to read his columns there could be no more doubt, at that time, of the exalted estimation of Maj. Borland, in the eyes of the public, than of the sudden and unaccountable degradation of Col. A. H. Sevier.

Increased zeal in the declaration of a fact, impossible by its nature to be known, is used we suppose, to separate this from similar articles heretofore put forth and found untrue. Pertinently and outlike solemnity in declaration, is the resort of Woodruff's paper, to impress upon the public, that he is in the truth, yes, this time at least, sincere, and believes what he seeks to cause others to believe.

Unfortunate dilemma! how unfortunate! When the course we have run, and the rate of credulity we have reached, is such that to be believed, we have to fortify our assertions, by reference to a time gone by, when in a particular instance we did tell the truth, and when, too, to gain credence, we have to asseverate at such a rate, as to impress upon the reader the idea, that he may believe all that preceded to have been false. But this is something better—something that is true absolutely.

But who does not know the cunning of "the gentleman who sold the Gazette." Show me the column or sentence of his, in which those he supports are not getting on gloriously, and those whom he opposes and hates are not degraded and without hope in any election. As he wishes, so he says the people think, and so they will act. His disingenuous sheet is the medium and index of his revengeful malice. It is the exact reflector of his heart, into which he looks constantly, and from which he reads through his columns each week, with solemn declaration, what there he finds and records as his wish, will and decision, not of his own poor passions, but of the people.

You have the assertion of the Democrat that Borland is elected by twenty votes majority, you know its value. You have the complaints of the Democrat, that in replying, we give the opinion of others here, (who ought to know) that Sevier would get sixty-two votes. If our own belief is asked, we state flatly that we are satisfied of Sevier's election; satisfied to an extent that amounts to certainty. If the Democrat wants to know our belief of the extent we will give it at once: we firmly believe that Sevier will be elected by twenty votes majority, as is the prevailing opinion here with the friends of Sevier, and we also believe that it will exceed that number, and may reach to thirty majority.

Bloody Rencontre.

At Claiborne, Green county, Ark., on the 12th inst., in consequence of some insulting words which passed between Dr. J. E. Ford and Maj. J. H. Ford, with a stick, and then drew a pistol and shot him. "The ball," says our informant, "entered Ford's right jaw below his ear, and ranged downwards and lodged between his throat and neck bone; in the meantime, Ford had stabbed Dr. Ford twice; once severely on the side of the neck, and again in the right side just above the point of the hip. Ford also, then drew a pistol, but could not cock it.

The wound of the latter is supposed to be mortal, and I entertain no other belief myself, although he is still living. The former may survive with proper treatment. I will express no opinion as to whom the blame of this bloody tragedy should attach, as the parties are in the hands of the officers, and should they survive, will undergo a severe examination. Both Ford and Ford are rabid whigs."

COL. A. H. SEVIER arrived at Little Rock on Sunday last, in good spirits, but still slightly indisposed.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BANNER.

Benton, Ark., Sept. 19, 1848.

To the Editor of the Banner:

DEAR SIR—Our circuit court is in session, and the State trials that come up at this term, have brought together a larger concourse of the sovereigns, than is usual in Saline. There is also a considerable sprinkling of "land sharks," among whom, are not a few political aspirants, and party leaders.—consequently our daily recreation during the hours of recess, has been, and from present appearances, is likely to be occupied in making and listening to the expositions of democratic and "no party" doctrines. There is always a willing audience, and seldom much enthusiasm. On Monday Gen. Yell harangued the assembly with his usual force, and in that happy conversational style that is peculiar to him. He was listened to with great attention, and much apparent satisfaction. His speech was at times forcibly argumentative, and now and then, interspersed with sallies of wit and playful anecdotes that relieved the length of his remarks. He showed that the present "no-party" party, was but a wolf in sheep's clothing, and occupied very nearly the same grounds of the tactics of the revolution, the federalists in the time of Jefferson's administration, the opponents of the war of 1812, and the revilers and abusers of the present administration, and the "no-supplies party" of the war with Mexico. He scored it to the Taylor-men most beautifully, but respectfully—and seemingly convinced his audience, that the surest way to ruin the country, will be to elect Taylor and Fillmore.—We were all satisfied with this effort, except some of our whig friends, who thought it necessary, if not possible, to counteract the influence of Gen. Yell's speech, to call upon Fred W. Trapnall to answer to-day. Immediately after dinner, the specification was re-commenced, and for two hours and a half, Mr. Trapnall, who is decidedly one of the most agreeable and interesting whig orators of the State, labored hard to undo what was done yesterday, he went into a detailed statement of his account of the banks and high tariff, and endeavored to explain, that the democratic party of the present day, had formerly advocated those measures. Unfortunately for him however the facts are not in his favor.

We are to have another trial of skill to-day between these two gentlemen, and by the time the session of the court is finished the people of Saline, are likely to be pretty well gorged with political speeches. Major Borland was here on Monday, but although he was expected, and appeared anxious to have a powwow, he did not speak. He has gone to Hot Springs. Gen. Hempstead is also present, but has declined pressing his claims publicly—as there are so many others here anxious to speak. There is less excitement here, either about the presidential or senatorial election, than would seem probable. If there is any wire-working going on, it is done in the dark. I do not recollect ever having seen a community so nearly approaching apathy with regard to political subjects. What has been said about this county, being "overwhelmingly in favor of Borland, is all humbug. There are many here who have expressed anxiety to see Col. Sevier.

The criminal cases of Jno. B. Hester and O. L. White, will be called to-morrow. The Hester case will probably be removed to your county. As the old phrase goes "no more at present."

MOCCASIN CORNER.

GAINESVILLE, Ark., Sept. 15, 1848.

MR. EDITOR: Col. MARK W. IZARD, of St. Francis, was here on the 30th of August last, agreeable to previous appointment. This old and well tried soldier of democracy made a most able and happy effort. He spoke with unsurpassed zeal and energy, boldly meeting and denying the charge of the "Taylor party" that the President originated and conducted this war with Mexico unjustly and unconstitutionally. He showed, with great force and clearness, that the Mexican army crossing the Rio Grande and upon American soil shedding American blood, and not the movement of our troops from Corpus Christi, was the commencement of the war which has resulted with such glory and honor to our arms. It was not the movement of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande at which the Mexicans took umbrage, but it was the transportation of our army to Texas, and the occupation of the country west of the Sabine, that they regarded as hostile, and took steps accordingly to meet and repel our so called invasion of Texas.

This was their cause of war. They claimed all Texas. They did not ask whether our armies were between Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande. No—they desired to know if Texas was invaded, and such being the case they crossed the Rio Grande, and war upon our troops, killing and maiming our men upon our own soil. He showed, too, even considering the strip of territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande to be disputed, that it was by the expressed wish and advice of Gen. Taylor, a man that the whigs regard as honest and talented, who was then upon the ground in possession of the best information,—that our army was moved to the position opposite Matamoros. If this was the unjust and unconstitutional cause of the war, then do we find Gen. Taylor advising,—in the very outset,—against that instrument for which of late he has made so many professions of reverence and admiration. In what light must we regard him, Taylor if he has acted as the willing instrument of JAMES K. POLK in the prosecution of a war he regards as "unholy and God-abhorred."

It would be impossible for me, in so limited a sketch, to trace Col. IZARD through his whole speech. He justified the war. He defended the conduct of the Executive, and applauded him for his bold and many course. He sustained the whole course of the administration—all its acts and measures. Col. I. next reviewed the course of Gen. Taylor towards the whig party. He scrutinized his position, and as well as he was able, told the old man's principles, or rather his want of principles. He noticed his opposition to the veto power. He noticed how well and how "beautifully" his opposition to this power of the constitution which has been so successfully used by the "earlier" Presidents accorded with his repeated declarations of his determination to support and adhere to "the letter and spirit" of that instrument.

He alluded to Cass and Butler. Their course towards the south—their determination to protect the south from the tyrannical encroachments of the north—their hostility to the Wilmot Proviso and their open and many declaration of their principles. He thought them worthy, eminently worthy, of the support of every true and honest democrat. He thought the south could rely with safety and confidence upon the well known patriotism of these two gentlemen.

He then adverted to the election of two U. S. Senators. He reviewed the past course and services of the Hon. A. H. Sevier, his faithful adherence to the democratic party—his prominence as a man of genius and talents and his high stand as one of the leading men of the nation. He urged his re-election. He thought the honor of the State demanded it.—The democratic party throughout the length and breadth of the country expected it. They desire his talents and his influence in the U. S. Senate. Col. Sevier has served his party and his country with a devoted zeal that has elevated his character and made him for the last few years the leader of the Senate.

the leader of the great democratic party. His well known ability and his decision of character recommended him to the President and to the country as the fit man to have the treaty of peace ratified in Mexico. To the voice of his country he yielded assent, and at the sacrifice of his prominent position in the Senate, at the sacrifice of his personal wishes and his health, which is dearer than all, he undertook the mission. He fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of the country and returned amid the cheering and blessing of his fellow-citizens. Col. IZARD thought Sevier deserved a re-election and felt assured the generous and chivalrous people of Arkansas would never, at this moment desert one that has been for years battling in their behalf, defending and protecting their interests for so long a period, and that too with a zeal and an ability that obtained for him the highest seat in the Senate.

Col. IZARD's speech was characteristic of the man—able, bold, manly. He acquitted himself with great credit and came up to his reputation as a skillful and eloquent debater. Yours, &c.

I have read with much pleasure the communication of "Old Johnston" to, and the editorial of, the "Clarksville Standard," in reference to the course of certain papers in this State. The withering rebuke administered therein to the worthy confederates of the (falsely so called) Democrat and Van Buren Intelligence would call to cheeks, less hardened by evil deeds, the blush of shame. But they are too old in sin, for any one to hope to bring them back to true faith and practice, all that can be done is to expose their disgusting course, warning the democracy of their insidious snares and deceitful pretensions. The "Democrat" was established avowedly for the purpose of prostrating the lamented and gallant Yell, and all familiar with its history know how constantly and earnestly it has labored to destroy the best men of the party, how its filthy columns have reeked with names of Borland, Drew, Johnson, Sevier, and all others who have dared to refuse to yield to its dictation. The whole tendency of these papers has been disorganizing and we all know how lovingly the Intelligence has joined in the unholy work. Had it not been for the great strength of our party, instead of rejoicing in victory, we might have been wailing a defeat had their wishes been gratified. Take away the caption and the names of Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler from its head, and you would look, in vain for anything, by which to determine whether the "democrat" supported Cass, Van Buren, or Taylor, Indeed the whig editor, and his venal knight of the quill have, at one time been, suspected of a fondness for Taylor and anon of a longing for the success of the magnificence of Kinderhook, so indefinite are their feelings indicated by the paper.

I ask the democracy is the democrat a faithful sentinel on our watch tower? What great democratic principle has it, or does it advocate? You cannot find it in that warm enthusiastic support of our nominees and their principles which ought to characterize a party journal. If all other sources of knowledge were excluded from the people, they would remain in hopeless ignorance upon the absorbing political topics of the day, for in vain would they seek light and information in the columns of this pretended democratic paper. Do you find it advocating organization and union, or encouraging the democracy to rally around their leaders in the past or coming campaigns? The only union it asks for is the union of disorganizers to break down and defeat the party. The only encouragement it gives is to factions to destroy our unity and integrity. Will the people of Arkansas unite with it in thus scaling up the fountains of political life? Will they aid in the destruction of Sevier in the coming contest to gratify the inordinate and deep rooted malice of his enemies, led on by the Democrat and Intelligence? Why is it they so diligently seek his ruin, if they are not actuated by personal hostility, unless it be his uniform true devotion to democratic doctrine and practice, and his distinguished rank in the party? I do not advocate the election of Col. Sevier against the wishes of a majority of the democrats in the State; but it is the duty of all to warn the people, that the opposition of these papers to him arises from a deep rooted hatred of him and the party, and that their uniform course proves them to be no workers in the dirty work of disorganization; and that under a false and pretended love of the people they endeavor to conceal their malignity. Why should democrats wish to lay aside Col. Sevier now? For the last twenty years he has borne the heat and burden of the day in every contest. He has ably and faithfully represented us in both houses of Congress; and has, by his talents, energy, and attention to the interests of his constituents, attained a high eminence in the Senate. Men in all parts of the Union look upon him with respect, and democrats honor him as an able expounder and defender of their doctrines and practice. Every one, whig or democrat, who has visited Washington City bears grateful testimony to his usefulness and influence. Abroad every citizen of Arkansas listens with pleasure to the merited praises his services win from all, and with an honest pride claims him as the favorite of his State.

I ask you, citizens of Arkansas, are you willing to abandon, without a cause, the man who has been reared amongst you, who, while representing her in our national legislature, has won high renown for himself and reflected honor upon the State? Will you listen to the suggestions of his enemies and ungratefully reject the services of a faithful servant? Time alone can answer. In the meantime, I ask, for Sevier, a calm, candid investigation of his claims and qualifications.

ARISTIDES.

We are pleased to see that in Union county measures have been taken to form a Democratic association. The Eldorado Union has the following excellent remarks in relation to it, to which in other counties we hope due consideration will be given.—"MR. HENRY: In the last number of Union, I was pleased to see a suggestion made in reference to forming a Democratic Association in this county. Though our majority is large—too large, I trust ever to be overcome by our opponents—yet every true and faithful democrat should feel it due to the great republican brotherhood to have that majority increased, rather than diminished at the coming election. To secure a proper concentration of our strength, it is only necessary to have our democratic brethren reminded occasionally of their duty and the obligations they are under to sustain, efficiently and firmly the time-honored principles which distinguish them as the Republican party. An association, of which, every democrat in the county can be a member, affording the means of deliberation upon such measures as will tend to make us stronger and more united, I conceive will most effectually accomplish these purposes. I would recommend Saturday the 30th inst. as a suitable time for the democracy to meet at the Court House, and continue the work of purging our count from the abominations of whiggery, and never cease until the last vestige of it shall go glimmering to an utter and complete extinguishment."

A DEMOCRAT.

The Van Buren Intelligence intimates that Mr. Wilson, of Crawford, has been claimed as a friend to Sevier, by some of the "family," and thereupon declares a position to Mr. Wilson predicated upon pledges made by him before the election. We know nothing of the preferences of Mr. W.; but from our personal acquaintance with the man, we should hardly suppose that he could be "insinuated into a position" he may not choose to occupy by the remarks of the Intelligence.

French Aristocracy Coming to America. A letter from London, dated July 29th, in the New York Sun, says:

"The Prince de Joinville intends settling in the United States, and will be accompanied by numerous French and English gentlemen of capital, who will unite with him in settling a colony, to be called Joinville. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte also takes of becoming an American citizen, should he be disappointed in his expectations on the continent."

Emigration from Germany to Arkansas.

The following letter from a German in New Orleans, will give some idea of the feelings with which the liberal course of our State in relation to the donated lands is regarded abroad, and the prospect of their being settled by industrious foreigners.—The letter will also serve to show to some extent, the industry and perseverance exerted by Gen. Conway, in circulating information concerning these lands, and the good which is likely to accrue to the State from his untiring zeal for her interests.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1848.

ELIAS N. CONWAY, Esq.

Judge of Arkansas.

DEAR SIR—I have returned home, and I hasten to acknowledge your kindness in complying with my request of sending me a pamphlet concerning the donation of forfeited lands to actual settlers. With pleasure and gratitude I read it, and the many useful remarks and explanations added thereto by your own hand. The whole breathes benevolence and kindness; but, as perhaps you, like myself, have seen our wheat shattered by the wind; yet I hope and trust that our countrymen will appreciate our good will, and that time will give me an opportunity to tender to you, sir, my hearty thanks in junction with many of them.

I will find time to translate your kind note and the various acts, and send it, together with the original, to East-Prussia, in order that to save them the difficulty of understanding it and to save time. Nevertheless I should like to keep it myself, and to compare it in my leisure moments with the map you indicated. I have one man, lately arrived from there, in my employ, to whom I have explained the plan. He was quite electrified by it, and all he said, who have yet the means to leave the old homestead would embrace the generous offer. I am truly sorry that my means and actual situation do not permit me to put myself at the head of them. In that case I would go in person to the old home, and choose the proper individuals, and afterwards settle in the midst of them; so as it is, I will offer them, if they arrive in a certain number of persons at one time, I will accompany them to Little Rock, quarter them there, and travel with a few elders over the country. It would be essential that they should establish a compact colony, far isolated, they would linger a long time in becoming actual farmers; united, they would be strong at once.

Six years ago, the time I emigrated, but few were willing to leave, not knowing anything about the U. States, except through the letters of a few. The government, from the king down to the schoolmaster, are acting with all power against it. But now the tide is set in, and no one can stem it. I speak of my own native province, Ostfriesland, a strip of land, like Maryland, along the coast, between the mouths of the Elbe and Ems, celebrated in Europe for the richest of soil, the granary and dairy of the London market.

Accept, once more, the assurance of high esteem and consideration, of your obt. serv't.

A. LUTTMANN.

ROBBERIES.

We have had occasion frequently to correct positive mistakes contained in Woodruff's paper, and now proceed to give a letter sent us for that purpose, by Col. H. M. Rector, member elect to the Senate from Saline and Perry. Our readers will remember it has been but a short time since C. W. Wilson eq., the member elect from Pulaski and Warren, found it necessary under his own name to contradict a statement in the democrat, purporting to be his remarks, in relation to Major Borland's strength in Prairie county. Such resorts were never uncommon with the Editor, where he could effect an object by it.

COL. RECTORS LETTER.

SALINE COUNTY, Sept. 19th, 1848.

My Dear Sir: In the Democrat of the 15th inst., I perceive that the editor has to some extent misconceived my position in reference to the Senatorial canvass between Col. Sevier and Major Borland.

This to be sure, is a matter of small consequence; but I prefer that even in matters of this character I be not misrepresented, nor insinuated into a false attitude.

I have held but one set of opinions on this or any other subject that presented itself during the canvass, and made no pledges just before the election that I did not openly avow in my first announcements in reference to the subject.

I am no caterer for the political lustre of Major Borland nor any other gentleman, but have my preferences and on all proper occasions proclaim them definitively.

My position is, and has been, this,—that individually I was unequivocally for Col. Sevier, and of course should vote for him if left to my own choice; but according in sentiment with the right of instruction, held myself at all times, amenable to the exercise of that privilege by the people.

And further I said,—that even in the absence of formal instructions, should the district of the time of the election (for U. S. Senator) be conceded for Borland, I should vote for him.

With this issue, I shall not intermeddle,—the question is legitimately before the people and to their decision only shall I appeal when called on to make the selection. In the absence of such determinate evidence, however, I shall follow the best of my own inclinations, which have been repeatedly avowed, and are in no wise changed.

Respectfully,

Your obt. serv't.

HENRY M. RECTOR.

Benton, September 18th, 1848.

To the Editor of the BANNER:

DEAR SIR—owing to a press of private business of importance, I have been compelled for the present to abandon my Northern appointments.

This I very much regret, but I cannot at this time avoid it.

Yours, Respectfully, JAS. YELL.

Platt's Patent Universal Grist Mill. We understand there has been heretofore much enquiry for the article thus named, and we are glad to announce that the firm who have the right for the State, are about to start two in this city for public inspection, and with a view of introducing the mills into the State, and to establish permanently a grain mill for customers. The mills are intended to grind wheat, corn, oats, and all other kinds of grain, and may be set up anywhere, as it occupies a very small space, and may be run by horse, steam or water power. A long list of names before us, certify to its superiority over all other mills of the kind, and we think our planters who want a mill should procure one. The cost, with the right of use, is about \$250. The proprietors of the mills, and the right of use, are Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., who have recently located in our city. See ad.

French Aristocracy Coming to America. A letter from London, dated July 29th, in the New York Sun, says:

"The Prince de Joinville intends settling in the United States, and will be accompanied by numerous French and English gentlemen of capital, who will unite with him in settling a colony, to be called Joinville. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte also takes of becoming an American citizen, should he be disappointed in his expectations on the continent."

From the Clarksville Standard.

We published in to-day's paper a communication signed "Old Johnston." We know the writer well, and know him to be a good democrat of long standing, and we are satisfied that he could or would not say anything detrimental or injurious to the democratic party. What he says, in relation to the course pursued by the editors of the Democrat and Intelligence is to some extent true.

The Intelligence made the welkin ring in 1846 against Col. Yell, who was a western man residing at Fayetteville, and did everything in favor of Col. Ashley, and in 1847 the same paper took strong grounds against Col. R. W. Johnson our talented and able member of Congress; and against Governor Drew's claims to a re-election.

And it is well known to the democratic party, that the editor of the State Democrat has, in the brief time of its existence, abused and vilified, and held up to public scorn and ridicule almost every prominent democrat in Arkansas. Turn over its pages, and look at its editorials, and any one can at a moment's glance see what course it has pursued toward such men as Col. Yell, Gov. Drew, Senators Borland and Sebastian, Col. Oldham, Col. Sevier, R. W. Johnson, and many other prominent men of our party. Such uncalculated abuse in any democratic paper, we hope never should be tolerated, we abuse our good nature, we will never do anything of our part, that is calculated to produce bitter feelings in the democratic party. It does the party no good to be railing out against the prominent men of the party; it is calculated to produce a worse state of discord and dissension than anything else that could be done. We have a living example of this in the State of New York. John Van Buren, son of the ex-president Martin Van Buren, established a paper at Albany, in opposition to the organization of the democratic party; he abused its most prominent men and leaders, and after a short series of years himself and others succeeded in tearing asunder the elements of the democratic organization of the State of New York, and the great empire State with her 80 electoral votes are now lost to the democratic party.

We are sorry to see any of our editors taking such a course as will ultimately result in the annihilation of the great party, to which we feel warmly attached. We can say for the Arkansas Banner, that we have never seen its editor edit in any abuse of prominent democrats, its columns are always opened to all, and if those journals would take the same course, we hope never should be tolerated, we abuse our good nature, we will never do anything of our part, that is calculated to produce bitter feelings in the democratic party. It does the party no good to be railing out against the prominent men of the party; it is calculated to produce a worse state of discord and dissension than anything else that could be done. We have a living example of this in the State of New York. John Van Buren, son of the ex-president Martin Van Buren, established a paper at Albany, in opposition to the organization of the democratic party; he abused its most prominent men and leaders, and after a short series of years himself and others succeeded in tearing asunder the elements of the democratic organization of the State of New York, and the great empire State with her 80 electoral votes are now lost to the democratic party.

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